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It our triends who favor us with manuscripts for on with to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Last Week of the Session.

Congress will adjourn on Wednesday or Thursday of this week, very likely on Wednesday. The indispensable routine work is nearly done. Only one of the great appropriation bills remains to be enacted, and that one, the Sundry Civil, is now in con-

The session began just six months ago to-day. Since that time there have been introduced in the Senate and House about seventeen thousand bills and joint and concurrent resolutions. Of the comparatively small number that have become laws the most important, politically and historically, are the measures for the government of Porto Rico and Hawaii and the legislation affirming the gold standard. The other principal measures of the session which have failed to come to a vote in either house, or having passed one house, will remain in suspense in the other until next winter are these:

1. The Mearegua Canal. The Hepburn bill passed the House by an overwhelming majority, indicative of the strength of the American sentiment demanding the immediate construction of an American canal. But for the unfortunate mistake of the State Department in its too eager negotiations with Great Britain, the entire question might have been disposed of before now without raising international objections in any quarter. The Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, it is true, has failed to be ratified, but it remains in the Senate as an embarrassment to the free action of that body. The Hepburn bill will come up early in the Senate, it having been made the special order for December 10.

2. The Shipping bill. The details of this bill have been hammered into a shape satisfactory not only to those who have believed all along in the policy of direct Government aid for the revival of our ocean carrying trade, but also to many who formerly balked at the word subsidy, or preferred other methods. It is a patriotic, honest, far-seeing and non-partisan measure for the general good; and public education concerning it has proceeded so far that Democrats as well as Republicans will be ready early next session to put it through.

3. The Pacific Cable to Hawaii and the Philippines. The bill that passed the Senate provides for a cable to be constructed and operated by the Government. The House committee in charge of the subject prefers the idea of private ownership encouraged by a Government subsidy. The House substitute has never been acted on; and it is impossible to foretell the result of the radical difference of opinion beween the two ends of the Capitol respecting this indispensable link with our distant possessions. Meanwhile there is no cable

4. The Army Reorganization bill. It passed the Senate, but not the House.

The Spooner bill empowering Executive to carry on civil government in the Philippines until further legislation by Congress. This measure has yielded to the exigencies of time and campaign politics. Its failure to pass now will not make any practical difference in the administration of affairs in the islands. The power to administer, in the absence of definite legislation, is clearly and necessarily with the President, or it is nowhere.

6. The so-called Anti-Trust law, which passed the House on Saturday with only one opposing vote. This measure requires no attention, inasmuch as both Republicans and Democrats supported it rather for purposes of exhibition than of legislation. There is little prospect that the Senate will act on it

close is of supreme interest. Narrow as is the margin between the two parties in the Fifty-sixth Congress, not a single measure has been enacted, not a single vote has been recorded, which hampers or obstructs the nation's progress in its new career of expansion.

Is the British Consular Service the Worst in the World?

Some time ago we directed attention to an article in the London National Review which acknowledged the superiority of American Consuls to their British counterparts. In the latest number of the same periodical we find the even stronger assertion that the British Consular service is, at present, the worst in the world for commercial purposes. The reasons for this sweeping judgment are set forth by a contributor who has had many years' experience as Consul in various countries.

It appears that the British Consular service is divided into two branches, respectively composed of "Service" Consuls and 'Trading" Consuls. The distinction is that | The understanding which is believed to the former enter the profession as a career. nominally after an easy examination, which, however, is more often than not waived. receive a salary and pension, and are restricted from commercial pursuits; the latter are British or foreign traders, residing at the posts to which they are appointed. These receive no salary or pension, and are supposed to be compensated by the social and commercial value of the place. The writer in the National Review avers that ninety per cent. of British merchants and traders will corroborate his declaration that it is only the latter class of Consuls which is of any real assistance in the furtherance move of that kind was contemplated, it of British commercial interests. Formerly the same social plane as a ralet-de-place given usually to broken-down gentlemen, butlers to Ministers and inconvenient persons of all sorts. At present the Consular service has increased in dignity, but not in ferred too long. usefulness, for a very large proportion of its members have first tried other vocations | relations of Japan and Russia, we encounter and failed in them. It should, however, be an entirely different state of things. Here borne in mind that the National Reviewer is it is for England's interests that the trial speaking exclusively of Consuls in what are of strength between the two countries known as "civilized countries." In China, named should not be postponed for an hour that there is always rivalry among the Persia and Turkey, the service stands on a after the restoration of tranquillity in South very different footing, candidates being Africa has made England's naval and mili- linen, and that the market for one affects required to pass a severe competitive exami- tary resources available for use elsewhere. that for the others. Over a year ago there nation and to possess a thorough knowledge | Not that England would offer, or that Japan

desire to serve. There remains subject to criticism the greater number of British Consular posts, including all in Europe, North and South America and many in other parts of the world.

The three points to be noted about the British Consular posts in civilized countries are, first, that all of them are in the gift of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; secondly, that the easy examination can be, and is, in many cases, waived by the receipt of a Queen's commission; and, thirdly, that no previous commercial training or elementary knowledge of commerce is re-The result is that the name of a British "Service" Consul "stinks in the nostrils of the British commercial classes." The National Reviewer says that he has discussed this question with merchants and traders of all grades, and their virtually unanimous opinion is that the Consuls are absolutely worthless for their chief ostensible function, namely, the protection and extension of British trade.

This is so notorious that, of late years

many British traders, residing in foreign

countries, have formed the habit of consult-

ing the German Consul, or, failing him, any

one of the local "Trading" Consuls, in

preference to their own commercial repre-

sentative. Outside of commercial affairs.

which the British Consuls are incapable of

dealing with, the average day's work of a

Consulate is, we are told, of such a nature

that any intelligent clerk can perform it

after a couple of months' training. As for

the annual commercial reports, which are

complacently published by the Foreign Of-

fice, these, with few exceptions are, accord-

ing to the National Reviewer, the laughing

stock of British merchants: "A partner in

essentially British trade told me the other

day that he did not believe that all the an-

nual and special Consular Reports did £100

worth of good to British trade in general."

It appears that this uselessness may be

predicated even of the reports written by

'Trading' Consuls, because their facts and

For these and other reasons, the National

Reviewer pronounces the British Consular

service "undoubtedly the worst in the

world for commercial purposes." It is a

relic of the old patronage days, a system of

out-door relief to the impecunious scions of

the so-called upper classes. The remedies

proposed are two: first, the abolition of all

and the substitution of "Trading" Con-

sulates, to be given to local British mer-

chants; secondly, the abolition of the

power of the Secretary for Foreign Affairs

to make appointments to the Consular

service, which, on the contrary, should be

conferred, it is suggested, on successful

candidates in a competitive examination

based principally on commercial subjects

and foreign languages. The competitive

examination does not appear to be indis-

Consuls, who are appointed by our Secretary

After the South African War, What?

esistance of the Boer republics had been

protracted until late in the autumn, some of

England's enemies might have tried to

profit by the concentration of her military

resources in South Africa. Is not, how-

ever, the whole situation altered by the

unexpected collapse of the Boer power?

The capture of Pretoria will, of course, be

all danger points. That is to say, England,

That fact should suffice to avert trouble

rather than later. Even if the so-called

Nationalist party should acquire power in

France and the Ministry of War should pass

into the hands of M. HANOTAUX, who is no-

toriously an Anglophobe and a devoted

friend of Russia's, we should hear no more

about an invasion of England, for all the

wild talk upon the subject has been based

on the assumption that Lord ROBERTS and

the huge army under his command would

be detained in South Africa for at least six

Neither is the conquest of Morocco likely

to be attempted now, when it is known that

an English army corps could be landed with-

in a fortnight at Tanglers. A French inva-

sion of Egypt, also, which, in any event,

would have been a most venturesome enter-

prise, owing to the presence of a large Eng-

lish fleet in the Mediterranean, is now out of

the question. It would be far easier for

English troops to reach Suez from the Cape

from Toulon to Alexandria, as the former

As for the Balkan Peninsula and Asia

Minor, there would have been no reason to

apprehend any drastic change in those

quarters, even if England's energies had

continued to be absorbed in South Africa.

exist between the Czar and the Emperor of

Austria with regard to the Balkan region,

and between the St. Petersburg and Berlin

Governments with reference to Anatolia,

may be regarded as a guarantee against

any serious disturbance of the status quo at

the present time. In Persia, the Czar's rep-

resentatives will have to content themselves

with the advantages already gained, and in

is now by no means certain that they will

be permitted to take possession of the

It is too late, likewise, for any pressure to

be applied to Afghanistan and India; if any

should have been made six months ago.

large force in Pekin and assuming a sort of

the execution of the project has been de-

When, on the other hand, we look at the

custom houses on the Persian Gulf.

would have no obstruction to fear.

than for French troops to be transported

months to come.

of State, are comparatively efficient.

Service" Consulates at commercial posts,

statistics are months behind time.

one of our large houses connected with an

Is it in the Far East that we may look for the first international result of England's triumph in South Africa?

ancy in northern China.

is supposed to have done for us in our

war with Spain; that is, prevent France

and Germany from taking any part

in the affair. Just now, and until the

completion of the Trans-Siberian Railway,

the Japanese believe, and most well-

informed onlookers share the belief, that

their country is more than a match for

Russia in the Far East, provided the Czar

has no allies. The Mikado's subjects are

and willing to say "Hands off!" to France

and Germany they can drive the Russians

from Manchuria, capture Port Arthur and

extinguish the Muscovite hope of ascend-

Jenkins Among the Razors.

The Hon. JOHN J. JENKINS, M. C., of Wisconsin, has been in the chair, the barber's chair, lately, and there has thought great thoughts which are expressed in House Bill No. 11,969. The artist who had the honor of operating upon Mr. JENKINS must have scraped his elegant chin too rudely or snipped ominously at his ears. House Bill No. 11,969 is a bill to regulate the practice of barbering in the District of Columbia. Presumably the barbers are unable to regulate their business and Mr. JENKINS and a benevolent Government have to be called in.

Mr. JENKINS proposes that the District Commissioners shall appoint a board of examiners, of whom two shall be journeymen barbers and three employing barbers. They are to make oath or affirmation to perform the duties of their office. They are to have a common seal-which must be a great help they are to make rules and regulations prescribing the sanitary requirements of a barber shop, they are to register barbers now employed in the District, and they are to examine applicants for admission in the art and mystery of barbering. Twenty-five cents for a certificate of registration; apparently a dollar for a license, although Mr. JENKINS'S language is somewhat muddled or mysterious here:

That the applicant of the District of Columbia shall, upon the payment of one dollar to the Collector of Taxes of said District, furnish to each person to om a certificate has been issued a license good for the calendar year in which the same is issued, certify ing that the holder thereof is entitled to practise the occupation of barber in the District of Columbia."

But his definition of the act of barbering is more satisfactory:

"That to shave or trim the beard or cut the hair of any person for hire or reward, received by the person performing such service, or any other person, shall be construed as practising the occupation of barbe within the meaning of this Act."

What is the use of all this examining and pensable, since it is admitted that American licensing? The employing barbers are sufficient judges of a barber's capacity. Cleanliness and sanitary regulations should be looked after by the Health Officer. Mr. JENKINS's bill gives that officer power to We think it probable enough that, if the order sanitary improvements and to secure the enforcement of the regulations. In him and not in a board of examiners the sanitary supervision of the District barber shops should be placed. The examination business is overdone.

The Bryan Cigar.

For some months nobody has seen or followed by the proclaimed annexation of smelled the Jeffersonian five-cent cigar. the Transvaal, and, although there may be That illustrious Democratic financier, the some sporadic fighting in the mountainous Hon. Coin Habvey, is said to have discovregions on the northern and eastern frontiers, the restoration of order throughout | ered the method by which each Democratic the South Africa ought not to require at the ut- smoker of sufficient courage and vitality ould contribute to the campaign fund of most more than a hundred thousand solhis party. An authorized cigar would be diers. That would leave about as many issued under the guarantee of the Demomore disposable for other purposes in Engcratic National Committee, to which a land itself, in Morocco, in Egypt, in India royalty was to be paid by the manufacturer. and in the Far East, or, in other words, at For the latter and for the Democratic treasury the idea was excellent. The constitupossessing, as she does possess, an absolute tion of the Democratic voter would be the command of the locean, would be able to only sufferer by the transaction. A Chicago convey four army corps in the brief space platform eigar would be highly suspicious of ninety days to any part of the earth's and might even be malodorous and of evil taste. On this account, perhaps, the Jefferson Five-Center, Bryan Favorite, or Chicago everywhere except in a single quarter, Nickel cigar seemed to awaken no sympawhere it may be for England's interest that a test of strength should be made soon,

thetic curiosity in the Democratic bosom. But the appeal for an obol for BEYAN has not been given up. The Kansas City Times publishes an instructive news article "for Democratic Smokers." Its curious mixture of buncombe and advertising recommends it to collectors of Bryaniana:

"It is admitted that a few thousand dollars spent in irculating literature and sending speakers into the States of Kentucky and California in 1896 would have changed the results of the election. The Demo crats have no need of a slush fund with which to de bauch electors; all they need is a sufficient amount o money to defray the legitimate expenses incidental to a national election. Among those legitimate expenses is the distribution among the masses of campaign literature and the sending among them able speakers. that they may learn that one of the great parties is entirely dominated by the money power and prefers monarchy like England to a republic as fashioned and administered by WASHINGTON, JEPFERSON and JACKSON, and that the Democratic party is con tending for the principles of self-government, which have been held sacred by the people of this country ver since its independence of Great Britain.

There are two ways of procuring campaign funds for the Democratic party; first, by direct contributions in money, and the other is for all Democrats who smoke to buy the 'National Committee' cigar, upon each of which a royalty of one cent is contributed to the Democratic campaign fund. MARK HANNA may have a poor opinion of this plan, when compared to the princely donations of national banks and trust beneficiaries, but it must be remembered that the Democrats don't need as much money as the Republicans in order to win. Cigar dealers may secur particulars by addressing the Democratic Smokers' League, 1044 Unity Building, Chicago. All Democrats will smoke them."

Probably MARK HANNA will approve the plan highly. If carried out, it will lessen the number of Democratic voters.

Cotton for Wool.

Our Consul at Edinburgh writes that the working women of Scotland and north England have recently begun to show a marked preference for woollen instead of cotton dress goods. In that climate wool may be comfortably worn the year round, but cotton fabrics have always been popular and no one has satisfactorily explained why the taste of the majority of purchasers the "Service" Consuls were regarded as on So, too, if Russia cherished the design of has turned to woollens. Some merchants making the outrages committed by the so- attribute the present preference to the fact or courrier, and the appointments were called "Boxers" a pretext for placing a that woollen goods may be worn long without washing while cotton dresses require protectorate over the Chinese Government, frequent laundering. Wholesale dealers are at last wide awake to the fact that they cannot get rid of their cotton cloths, and there is a greatly enlarged demand for coarse and

cheap woollens. This episode in the British trade may be merely the result of a temporary caprice, but it is the latest illustration of the fact four great textiles, cotton, wool, silk and was a rise in the price of woollens in Great

of the language of the country in which they would expect, overt assistance against Rus- Britain and an advance in cottons was expected unless there was an unusually sia at the outbreak of the contest. England's great product and a consequent glut in friendly neutrality, however, is indisthe market. The predicted rise in cottons pensable. Japan cannot fight Russia, unless England will do for her what she

occurred last fall. Silk was once a large manufacture in Great Britain, but it has declined greatly in importance since the vast development of woollen and cotton mills. Even this costly textile, which is worth \$6 a pound as it comes from the cocoon, feels the effects of important changes in the production and prices of wool and cotton. One of the causes assigned for the large decline in the flax industry of Ireland is the cotton in-

confident that the moment England is able vasion of the flax markets. The same rivalry and interdependence is also observed among the textiles of lesser importance. We see to-day, for example, that jute is not now so essential in the American market as it once was, for it has been largely replaced by Yucatan hennequin for bagging, cotton baling and other

purposes. But cotton is still king of them all. British working women may favor the claims of its great rival, wool, as much as they please, but they cannot dethrone the glorious American product. Five times as much cotton is now consumed in clothing the world as was used in the early part of the century, and its progress is still steady and triumphant.

Direction and Instruction.

We don't pretend to understand the vast difference between "indorsing" BRYAN and 'instructing for " BRYAN. It takes a deeprevolving philosopher like the Hon. DAVID BENNETT HILL to appreciate these delicate distinctions. We merely wish to offer as a document relevant to the case the platform adopted by the Democratic Convention of Alleghany county in Gormanland. The extreme silver men in the convention were flerce for instruction, but they were whipped. The Chicago platform was not mentioned in the resolutions and the delegates will go uninstructed. Yet the platform contains this

dash of red paint and this direction: "In this crisis of our history when the fundamental orinciples of our Government are being ignored and destroyed, when the mighty power of taxation is being used to make the rich richer and the poo over, we confidently look for relief and salvation to our great leader, WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, and confidently express our belief that with him in the Presidential chair our Government will be restored to ts primitive Democratic principles and that the taxing power of the Government will no longer be used to oster trusts and monopolies.

"We direct the delegates who will go from this convention to Baltimore to impress upon the convention to be held there the desire of the Democracy of this county to have WILLIAM J. BRYAN nominated as our candidate for President.

This is a "direction" but not an "instruction." We don't know what the exact line of division between the two is, but then we don't know what the resolutions mean when they talk about Mr. McKinley's "vain Oriental dream of foreign conquest and subjugation." These are Democratic mysteries from which the uninitiated should keep away. But we commend "direction" to Mr. HILL. He shies at "instruction." Perhaps he will submit to "direction."

It is said that some of the delegates are disturbed by the prices which the Kansas City hotels propose to charge and that complaint has been made to Chairman JAMES K. JONES of the Democratic National Committee. If there is a combination among the Kansas City hotel keepers to raise prices, it will be the duty of the Democratic National Committee to take the convention to some more virtuous town where a proper horror of combinations Still, if the delegates were really squeezed by a Trust, they could put a finer fervor into the Octopus-exorcising resolutions.

There is to be a parade before the circus at Kansas City. "It will be miles in length," cries meas City Times loyfully, "and the line and bunting." There will be horsemen by the thousands from Missouri and Kansas. The loudest brass bands in the world will do their worst. Electric lights will be more numerous than the stars. Col. MILTON MOORE, mounted on a pale gray charger, sixteen hands high, will lead the phalanxes of beauty and chivalry. Several hundred Indians and the Cook County Marching Club will be in line. If the Indians and the Chicago men meet, there will be no mimic battle. Everything promises well for one of the greatest shows on earth.

In speaking of the Hon. ERVING WINSLOW'S 'nut," the Boston Journal doesn't refer to that gentleman's missing head and intellectuals. but to a letter of his in which he weeps over the Tagalogs. Here is the only luminous part of it "To foresee a possibility is not to be responsible

Exactly; and Mr. Winslow and most of the other Massachusetts anti-imperialists are not responsible.

In the affecting peroration of his letter of acceptance the Hon. WHARTON BARKER proclaims that he stands "for a rule of love on earth, not of greed." Is the Hon. IGNA-TIUS DONNELLY altruistic enough to breathe at ease on the moral mountain tops where Mr BARKER stands? The Hon. Tolepo Golpen RULE SUCKER ROD SAM JONES is the man who should have been yoked with BARKER.

A Naturalized Candidate.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIE Canadian from the Province of Quebec desiring to Americanize his came Magioire Courtemanche rejoiced in the appellation My Glory Shortsleeves. Will he do for the column of notables? J. F. LOVETT. DETROIT, May 29.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Gen. Danel D. Bidwell of Buffalo. N. Y., is the man who saved our army and held Gen Early back at Cedar Creek of the three army corps had retreated. Early's attack was made at 4 A. M. on a dark, rain norning. Gen. Sheridan was spending the night twenty miles away at a place where his duty did not call him. Barly's attack was, I think, on the right wing and it gave way: he then advanced against the entre and it broke and fell back; his next advance was on the left wing, commanded by Gen. Bidwell This corps checked Early's advance, and after severe ghitng, drove him back and beid him two hours while the other two corps were re-forming. Gen. Bid rell lost his life there and Gen. Sheridan was never manly enough to acknowledge Gen. Bidwell's splendid fight. Harper's Weekly had a nortrait of Gen. Bidwell and an article in which it called him "the man of fron, who sat his borse amid a shower of shot and shell, and saved our army from destruction." Gen. Bidwell's father was Benjamin of Buffalo, the first shipbuilder on the Lakes, Hidwell & Stannard was the firm name. They built some of the sloops that enabled Commodore Perry to win his victory. Benjamin's father was John, a Contain in the Revolutionary War. He was born at Chatham, Conn., and moved to near Kinderhook, N. Y., in 1795. John Bidwell's father-in-law was Jonathan Pendeid, a Colonel in the Revolutionary War. John's father was Dautel of Chatham. Daniel's father was Samuel of Middletown, and his father was John of Hartford. All of these ancestors were Indian fighters and one of them was at the siege of Louisburg, 1735. manly enough to acknowledge Gen. Bidwell's splen

Remedy for the Ice Trust-A Cheaper Com-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SITE WIll you allow me to suggest a remedy, though not an immediate one, for the outrageous price of ice. fixed not only by the Ice Trust but by companies taking advantage of the Trust prices Let a few men who have capital to invest form a company, hire a practical manager, and before even a brick is put into the plant manager, and before even a brick is put into the plant carvass the territory to be covered, with written pledges to take lee from the company at 2 to 7 30 crits, as the case may be, for the next five or ten years to the exclusion of all other ice companies. Seven eighths of every section could be secured as customers, and as soon as the new plant could be put in operation the present companies would be left where they desvice to be, even if they reduced their price.

JAMAICA, May 23.

A. W. H.

IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Two despatches dated Wednesday and Thursday last from THE SUN correspondent at Pretoria give exceedingly interesting details of the occurrences round Johannesburg on the arrival of the British in the vicinity, and of the situation at Pretoria. With regard to the latter it is made clearer than ever that there was division in the councils of the Government on the approach of the British, the propertied and wealthier burghers favoring render of the capital in order to save their properties from destruction by bombardment. The result has been the complete overthrow of the military plans for the conduct of the war and the confusion so graphically described in THE SUN special despatches from Preteria during the past week. Practically there is no authentic information of what has occurred since last Thursday either at Pretoria or from the British headquarters, except Lord Roberts's despatches of Friday and Saturday referring to the occupation of Johannesburg the previous day and to the fighting south of the Vaal. During the time that has elapsed since Thursday important events must have taken place, but as yet we have no indication of what they have been. Whether the lack of news is due to the interruption of communications or to the incompleteness of operations in progress is uncertain. According to Pretorie not only had Gen. de Wet occupied Viljoens Drift on the Vaal behind Lord Roberts, but Commandant Christian de Wet with President Steyn was reported near Kroonstad and another force was said to have gone south toward Bloemfontein. In the absence of confirmation or contradiction of these statements and of direct news from any source on the British side, whether from the Transvaal or Natal, it is reasonable to suppose that there are serious causes of some kind for the silence In any case there is a dangerous crisis in the affairs of the Transvaal and Free State that must be decided one way or the other in a very

Gen. Botha's remarks, reported by THI Sun correspondent, seem to manifest a certain discouragement on his part; at the same time he speaks as if there were some plan in reserve on which it was intended to hazard everything, but, of course, gave no clue as to what it was. It is, however, now definitely known that the Transvaal Executive is installed at Lydenburg with a war chest of some \$5,000,00 to go on with, besides the gold that may continue to be extracted from the Barberton and De Kaap mines in the Lydenburg district and the others in the Zoutpansberg.

Tea and Coffee.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I read with interest your editorial on tea and coffee in issue of 26th inst.

Permit me to add a few words regarding the small consumption of tea in proportion to America is decidedly a coffee drinking

coffee. America is decidedly a coffee drinking nation, the proportion being twelve pounds per capita, while tea is slightly over one pound.

Until about three years ago the growing demand for cheaper teas all over the country induced the Chinaman to reduce the quality until it became so adulterated that a committee of experts was appointed by the Government to formulate standards which should constitute a basis of quality to be allowed importation. The result was a marked improvement in quality of teas and a proportionate increase in cost. Then slowly began the decrease in consumption. This combined with a war tax of 10 cents per pound imposed in 1898 has still further lessened the demand for teas.

The very low prices ruling on coffee have been the means of vastly increasing its consumption. BURLINGTON, Vt., May 29. ELDDEW.

Major-General or Maximus-General! TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is urged as a reason for increasing the rank of Gen. Miles that being only a Major-General, even though a commander-in-chief, he is outranked when visiting for eign armies and has not proper consideration shows im. At one place, where the foreign officers had two kinds of pie. Gen. Miles had to put up with one

Now, the obvious remedy for these sort of slights is to stay at home, instead of taxing a people \$4,000 to to pay a salary propor tional to the splender of the rank. people who do not know how to act politely.

When a German or English General was greeted with

a salaam, or an aloha, our General was put off with

But if there were no other way, a visiting General might be "assimilated" in rank, as the military men

call it. A commander-in-chief is a commander-in-chief Assimilate them on a scale of 100. the people in office and in authority to first have the title enlarged and afterward force the salary up to it. Gen. Miles is a soldier whom I bonor and admire and I would say nothing against his interests. If it is to the interest of the nation to reorganize the Army on the formation of European armies, let it be done. The arguments to make Joe Choate a Duke, in order to keep any foreign Dukes from bitting their thumbs at him, are quite as sound as those in favor of making our officers of rank suitable to the drawing com entertainments of other lands. In fact, they are stronger, for we must have Ambassadors and Mintsters, but it is not necessary for our Generals to go visiting, and when they do it is but once or twice in a century, while the diplomats are always there.

WASHINGTON, June 1. POSEY S. WILSON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I infer that you and your correspondent hold that a royal flush annot be formed without an ace. Daly of Long Branch is said to have dropped a tidy wad some years ago in backing the same proposition. Perhaps the authority which convinced him of the error of his opinion may have weight in this discuss I am not an authority on poker, but I have learned what constitutes a royal flush: that there are exactly

what constitutes a royal flush; that there are exactly forty of them in a pack of cards, only eight of which holds an ace, and that any one of the remaining thirty-two has the call on four aces.

Years ago a discussion arose in the drug store of which I was prortietor as to whether an ace was essential to a royal flush. My clerk said it was not; that the Clipper had repeatedly ruled that any straight flush is a royal flush. The question was submitted to that paper and it again ruled as stated, i did not then know, and do not now, for that matter, whether this paper is an accepted authority in sporting matters, but I know that a certain dictionary states that a straight flush is a royal flush. Royal in this connection does not imply that the "court" cards are a part of the flush, but I means superior in value or quality. A straight flush ace high, is the "royalest" kind of a flush, but one 3 high is superior, by reason of its being straight to an ordinary flush.

NORWICH, N. Y., May 30.

JACE POTTS.

A thing's name is a matter of convention. Ther are those who hold that a royal flush is any straight flush, and others, of equal authority, hold that a royal flush must be the royalest possible, which is headed by an ace. The only question, though, to be settled by the two schools before business begins to whether straight flushes are played.

Assassination and Politics.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your cor. respondent "Non-Partisan" waves aside the attempt on the life of Louis Napoleon by Orsini and his asso clates as an "alloged conspiracy." He writes of the two men seeking admission here as "self-confess-d murderers." This is the usual English style of argument-the English way of looking at the truth. If he will read the Encyclopedia Britannica he will find there was more than an "alleged" conspiracy by Orsini, his followers and his English sympathizers In regard to the "self-confessed" murderers-when in regard to the "self-confessed" murderers—when did they confess, and to whom? It was only claimed by the British authorities that one of 'hem drove the car on which the initiators of Orsini rode.

Truth is what England dreads. When any one points out a bit of English history, showing England's true inwardness, the answer is that the writer is an Irishman, of the Clan-na-Gael, and that is supposed to end the argument. The writer is an American, and belong to no society. belongs to no society.

Macaulay was right in saging that English histories were worthless as being written from partisan standpoints. Perhaps 'Non-Partisan' will read his essay on Macintosh's 'Wars of the Succession' and he will

on Machiosh's wars of the Black Role of Calcutta, ind the assertion.

The English speak of the Black Role of Calcutta, but never of the Jersey prison ship in New York Bay. If my little communication of the 2sth of May will cause a few of your readers to burn up the Ordin matters for themselves, they will find all about the "alleged conspiracy," so-called by "Non-Partisan" JUSTICE.

Testing Rife Barrels.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A rife barrel held in a vise will not shoot accurately. The passage of a bullet through the bore expands the barrel. which is, to a certain degree, clastic. The expansion which is, to a certain degree, elastic. The expansion and return to normal status are in undulating curves. The pressure of the vise interrupts the curves, chokes the barrel at the point of pressure and probably deforms the builet in its cross-section. To test a rifle, rest the barrel near the muzzle upon a box filled with sand. The spring of the barrel from the rest will cause it to shoot one point higher than when held off-hand, an error that all rifleman understand.

Your correspondent who advises the vise test is no rideman.

PRILADELPHIA. June 1. PHILADELPHIA, June 1.

TRADE WITH OUR ISLANDS.

This Year Our Exports Will Reach \$45,000. 000 and Our Imports \$59,000,000.

WASHINGTON, June 3.-Exports from the United States to Cuba, Porto Rico and the Hawaijan, Philippine and Samoan islands will reach \$45,000,000 in the fiscal year which ends with the present month, and will be more than three times as much as in 1896 and more than twice as much as in any year of our commerce with those islands except in the years 1892, 1893 and 1894, when reciprocity greatly increased our exports to Cuba and Porto Rico. To Cuba the total for the fiscal year seems likely to be fully \$25,000,000, against \$7,530,000 in the fiscal year 1896 and \$24,157,000 in the great reciprocity year 1893, when exports to that island were more than double those of five years car-To Porto Rico the exports of the year will be, in round numbers, \$2,600,000, against an average of \$2,750,000 in the reciprocity years 1892, 1893 and 1894, when exports to that island were double those of earlier years To the Hawaiian Islands the total for the year will be about \$15,000,000, or five times as much as in 1893, nearly four times as much as in 1896, and more than double the total for 1898. To the Philippines the total for 1900 will be about \$2,500,000, or more than in the entire lifteen years since 1885, the date at which the first record of our exports to the Philippines was made by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. To the Samoan Islands the exports of the year will be about \$1,25,000, or nearly as much as in all the by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. To the Samoan Islands the exports of the year will be about \$125,000, or nearly as much as in all the years since 1896, at which date the official records of our exports to those islands began. On the import side, Cuba begins to show something of her old-time strength as an exporting island, as the total imports into the United States from Cuba for the full year will show a total of \$31,000,000 against \$15,000,000 in 1805, and \$18,500,000 in 1807, though they still are less than the average for the reciprocity years 1892, 1893 and 1894, when our imports from that island averaged over \$75,000,000 per annum. From Porto Ideo the imports of the year will be \$1,330,000, which is less than the total for any preceding year since 1880, and is presumably due to the destruction by last year's tornado of the crops which supply Porto Rico's chief articles of export. From the Hawaiian Islands the imports tor the full fiscal year will be \$21,000,000, or double the average annual importation for the period prior to 1896, and 20 per cent. higher than in any preceding year, while from the Fhilippines, despite the war conditions which reduce producing and exporting power, the imports will be larger than in any year since 1894.

The following table shows the exports to and imports from Cuba. Porto Rico, and the Hawaiian and Philippine Islands in each fiscal year since 1894, the figures for May and June, 1900, being estimated:

1900, being estimated:

EXPORTS PROM THE UNITED STATES Year. Cuba. Porto Rico. Hawaii. Philippines.
1891812.224.885 82.185.234 \$ 5.107.212 \$ 124.572
1891812.224.885 82.185.234 \$ 5.107.212 \$ 124.572
1892 17.953.570 2.856.903 3.781.628 60.914
1895 24.187.698 2.510.607 2.827.663 154.378
1895 12.807.661 1.833.544 3.723, 57 119.255
1896 7.530.889 2.102.994 3.955.797 162.466 1,833,544 2,102,094 1,988,888

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES. 1 61,714.395 3.164,110 13.895.397 5.107.201 2 77.931.671 3.248.007 8.075.882 6.308.655 3 78.708.506 4.008.623 9.144.767 9.156.35 5.2571.259 1.516.512 7.888.961 4.731.365 52.571.259 1.516.512 7.888.961 4.731.365 40.017.730 2.296.663 11,757.704 4.982.855 1.8.406.515 2.181.024 13.687.799 4.885.745 15.232.477 2.414.356 17.157.385 3.835.312 25.408.525 5.179.827 17.851.463 4.409.774 31.000.000 1.350.000 21.500.000 5.800.000

THIS OLD FORGERY AGAIN!

The Alleged Prophecy of Abraham Lincoln About the Republic's Doom.

From the Dayton Evening Press. The Verdict of New York, in its issue of May 28, has a double page cartoon which promulgates a historic lie for a truth, and desecrates the memory of Lincoln. The historic lie consists in the reproduction of the following whine of socialism which Democratic Populists and their socialistic comrades have been for years persistingly crediting to Lincoln in the face of abundant and absolute proof of its forgery:

As a result of the war, corporations have been en throned and an era of corruption will follow and he money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people until all wealth is aggregated in a few hands and the republic is destroyed.

The Verdict permits its cartoonist to credit the alleged quotation to "Lincoln's Second Inaugu-ration Speech." A glance at the speech will show this to be a brazen falsehood, as nothing abling this socialistic rant occurs in that

show this to be a breakfast rant occurs in that resembling this socialistic rant occurs in that patriotic utterance.

Hay and Nicolay about fifteen years ago made a thorough and spoken productions without finding an expression or an idea that could be plausibly construed as even a moral justification of this puccile forgery. It made its estion of this puerile forgery. It mad appearance about that time and was pron denounced as a forgery. The Press has occasion several times to expose its falsity.

BANGOR, Me., June 2 .- The most absent-minded an in Maine has been discovered in Lincoln, where he is employed in a pulp mill. His name is Wallace Jipson. One day this week a telegram came to the mill directed to John Wallace, and as Jipson was known in the mill simply as Wallace, the message was handed to him, John Wallace being a new hand and known to few of the crew. The telegram read Your mother is dead; come at once." With tearful eyes and trembling steps Jipson hurried to his home, and at the door he was met by his father, who asked what was the trouble.

"Too bad, too bad!" sobbed Jipson, "too bad, poor other's dead-dead and gone, boo-hoo!" The elder Jipson took the telegram from his son'

hand, read it and then remarked: "You dinged fool, didn't you know your mother died five years ago!" At this the son woke up and began to look foolish. You get back to that mill, you fibbering idiot!" yelled Jipson senior. And Jipson funior went, bearing the sad message to the man for whom it was in-A Bangor shipmaster wrote home to the vessel'

wner, telling of the condition of the freight market where he was, out in the Windward Islands. Business was dull and the vessel had been in the same port for some time, and the captain wrote: "We are in statu quo." The owner for the next week was engaged in searching the atlas of the West Indies trying o find out, as he put it, "Where in thunder this 'ere

The leading politician of Harpswell cannot com plain that his genius is not recognized. He is a present occupying the offices of First Selectman. Road Commissioner, Overseer of the Poor, Member of the School Board, Assessor, Dog Constable, Deputy Sheriff and Truant Officer. Uncle George Clark of Razorville has shaved with

the same razor for sixty-eight years, and the blade is good for some years yet. The settlement was named or Uncle Clark's famous razor. Levi Bresson of Dexter last week celebrated the

birth of his forty-first child, the fourteenth by his present wife. His first wife bore him fficen children and the second wife twelve Thirty-two of the fortyne children were living when the father last heard from them, a few months ago, and be has more than one hundred grandchildren living. He was born in Canada and ran away from home to Connecticut to marry his first wife, who presented him with triplets the first year and with twins the next year, all of the children living. After the death of his first wife Bresson married the daughter of a neighboring farmer, who bore him three patrs of twins and six single babies. At one time he had fifteen children down with the measles at once. When he moved to Dexter a few years ago the people thought an orphan

sylum was coming to town.

From the St. Louis Post Dispatch. Around this land no man should roam With discontented mind. For every class a fitting home With greatest case can find.

The writers all should go to Penn., The debtors flock to O., And Col. would befor colored men A paradise 1 know. The mining class would find in Ore.
A chance to raise the wind

And, as you may have guessed before, The rich should go to ind. Religious folk should go to Mass.

The bechelors should go to Miss.
I'misure you will agree.
And every ma'd in who reads this
Should take a train for Me. There is a home for farmer men In Idaha, b'gash, And money for the broke in Tenn

The sick should be at home in III... And delaking men in Kan... While Ark... no doubt, with joy would fill The ancient river man.

All other persons, near and far.
Whate'er their age or sex is,
Who are not suited where they are
Will find there's room in Texas.

QUEER COLLISIONS AT SEA The Hannah F. Carleton's Experience Said to

Be Without a Parallel. BANGOR, Me., June 2 .- Old sailors say that the collision between a Savannah steamer and the schooner Hannah F. Carleton off Cape Cod recently was the strangest disaster of the kind that ever occurred at sea, and they doubt if ever suc another will occur. The Carleton, a two-masted schooner of 189 tons, then hailing from Jones. port, Me., was passing in by Cape Cod on a clear moonlight night, coal-loaded for Boston, and Capt. Dunbar was on the quarter. A steamer was observed coming up astern, but no attention was paid to her at first, for everything was plainly visible for miles. Capt. Dunbar looked astern every little while and presently became nervous, for the steamer was coming right on for the schooner, and without altering her

course would hit the Carleton in a few minutes When the steamer got up a little closer Capt. Dunbar began to shout at her people, telling them to keep away. The men in the pilot house were plainly to be seen, as was also the bow lookout, but they seemed not to see the schooner. Capt. Dunbar's shouting awoke all hands on beard the schooner, and the men came tumbling on deck. They all joined in the shouting, but to no purpose. The steamer came on like a racehorse and struck the schooner's main boom fairly on end, snapping the mainmast off like a pipestem even with the jaws of the boom and letting it down with a great thump on deck. The stump of the mast stove a hole in the deck and there the stick rested, swinging back and forth and threatening to fall at any minute

forth and threatening to fall at any minute, as the rigging was now very slack.

The crew of the Carleton made a rush for the boat at the stern davits, but Capt, Dunbar, seeing that they intended to desert her, seized an axe and chopied a hole in the boat, so that she would not float. That stopped the desertion, and the men turned to and helped to cover up the hole in the deck, for the sea was making over her and she would soon fill if the hole was not stopped. over her and a come close up and asked if as-alstance was wanted, and Capt. Dunbar said he would like to be towed into Boston, which he would like to be towed into Boston, which

was done. The steamer's owners paid idamage, and at Beston the Carleton got

sistance was wanted, and Capt. Dunbar said he would like to be towed into Boston, which was done. The steamer's owners paid for the damage, and at Boston the Carleton got a new mainmast and main boom and had the hole in her deck paticied up. Had the steamer strick her in any other way the schooner would have gone down like a rock.

Capt. Atwood of the Rockport brig Maria W. Norwood used to tell of a narrow escape from a collision under strange circumstances off the coast of Georgia. The brig was running along under easy sail on a clear moonlight night and a steamer was coming up astern. When the steamer got too close for comfort a torch was burned over the stern of the brig but the man at the steamer's wheel paid no attention, keeping to his course, which would take him right through the brig. Finally a great shouting by the brig's people woke the steamer's wheelman up and he put his wheelhard down just in time to escape a collision. When the steamer had come up close it was observed that her wheelman was hanging over the wheel as though asleep. When he was asked why he didn't keep off he growled:

"What do you want, all the room there is? Here you've been yawing all over the place for an hour, and me trying to dodge you!"

Then the brig's people knew that he had been askeep. It was found that the wheelman was not the only man asleep on the steamer. Most of her people had been taken down with yellow fever and the others, standing double watches, had become worn out from loss of sleep.

When the three-masted schooner Edward H. Blake of Bangor was brand new she was run down by the steamer Olivette under circumstances that have never yet been explained. The Blake was bound from Bangor for New York with ice and was off Monhegan in broad daylight with the weather clear, when along came the Olivette, then the fastest steamer down East, and chopped her stern off as smoothly as if it had been done with an axe. The Blake was bound drifting around on her beam ends with part of her cargo of ice washed out at the open ster

THOSE CLAIMS AGAINST TURKEY. Foreign Missions Board Says They Have Been Misrepresented, and Explains

Relative to the demands of the United States upon Turkey for indemnity to American missionaries for losses to property within the domain of the Sultan, the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions has issued the following statement:

"Some gross misstatements have appeared in the public press in reference to the estimates presented by our missionaries in Harpoot, Turkey, for losses sustained at the the massacres. The papers repeating these stories were doubtless innocent, but whoever started the statements must have known that he was lying. In the schedule presented through the United States Minister the personal losses of the sixteen adult missionaries, who lost everything they possessed, foot up at \$24,467, not \$62,377, as is possessed, foot up at \$24,467, not \$62,377, as is charged. It is affirmed that President Gates valued his shoes destroyed at \$72; whereas the item in his account is \$25. It is affirmed that he valued his clothing at \$879. Instead of this he reported \$214. Miss Wheeler is accused of valuing her clothing lost at \$1,138; as a matter of fact, her charge was \$638 for clothing and materials which belonged, not to herself alone, but also to the teachers and pupils in the female college of which she was the head Some very large items which, it is said, Dr. Wheeler included among his losses, are not on the list at all as prepared by Dr. Wheeler himself.

wheeler included among his losses, are not on the list at all as prepared by Dr. Wheeler himself.

"The whole story is a tissue of falsehood, evidently for the sole purpose of discrediting our missionaries and their claims. When one remembers that eight dwelling houses, a theological seminary, and two college buildings, one of them very large, were destroyed, with all their apparatus, libraries, furnishings, &c., and that the sixteen American missionaries, living far from their base of supplies and obliged for their own sakes and for the sake of their assistants and punits, to keep on hand full supplies of obtaining and other necessary articles, often for a period of years, the estimate of losses will be recognized as altogether reasonable. On the personal account, it makes an average for each of the sixteen missionaries of \$1,531 for a loss of all their belongings, furniture, books, clothing, and varied supplies for the future, such as neople in this land are not compelled to lay in they saved nothing except what they had on their bodies on the day of the massacre."

An Eagle Flew Of With His Hat. From the Philadelphia Record.

Canton, Pa., May 29.—Solomon Raup. a farmer of East Point, was attacked by a large eagle yesterday while crossing a large area that had recently been burned over. The eagle flew from behind him and sunk its taions into the back of his neck before he had time to defend himself. A heavy cloth hat protected his head and eves, but the bird pecked so violently that it pulled a whisp of hair from his head and carried his hat away. It is thought the eagle's nestlings were burned by the forest fire and that the parent bird took revenge on Farmer Raup when he sauntered in the neighborhood where the nest formerly was. where the nest formerly was.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Another Austrian Archduchese has broken down the barriers of court etiquette. The widow of Em peror Francis Joseph's brother, Archduke Karl Ludwig, the Archduchess Meria Theresa, who is a Princess of Braganza and Infanta of Portugal, is going to marry her major domo, the Count of Cavriani. Spain is trying to make up for her present disasters

by looking back to her past glories. The bodies of four distinguished Spaniards who died in exile were recently brought back to Madrid from France, where they were buried and after a State funeral were laid away in the San Isidro Cemetery. They were Goya. the painter: Meratin, the dramatist, and the posts Melendez Valdes and Donoso Cortes.

How little impression the Nationalist agitation has made in France is shown by the result of the municipal elections cutside of Paria. Out of 33,942 communes the Republicans and Socialists control the councils of 24,832, the Conservatives of 8.219, the Nationalists of 133, while the party of 438 councils was undecided. The total vote throughout France for the Republican candidates was 4,713,467. that for the Conservatives was 2,174,323, while the Nationalists polled 172,430 votes in all. The Republicans gained 1,004 communal councils in the

Alice Bellecole, a village near Acque in Pledmont. is the scene of the Madonna's latest appearance. A vineyard to gather harbs came back with the say that the Virgin had appeared to her and had hisse her on the mouth. The village has been besieged by the country people ever since, 12,000 persons en-camping on the hills recently. Every morning the girl goes to the vineyard, has her visions and reports the Madonna's messages. A chapel is being built over the spot. The Government has sent troops to preserve order, as unbelievers are being

And room for tramps in Wash